FOREST MANAGEMENT

Christmas Tree Culture

BC Ministry of Forests and Lands

89-06147/

Introduction

The importance of the Christmas-tree industry warrants the continuous growing of quality Christmas-tree crops. However, this can only be achieved by applying the basic principles of sound silviculture practice and, literally, farming our Christmas-tree lands.

Silviculture work, which can be done during the winter months, will result not only in a greater quantity and better quality of trees, but also in increased dividends to the grower for years to come.

This brochure provides some basic information on growing and tending Christmas trees in natural stands on Crown lands. These lands are not suitable for sawlog timber production and are made available for Christmas trees by the Ministry of Forests and Lands.

You can obtain more information on growing Christmas trees – including nursery production; planting, pruning and shearing techniques; fertilization; and, protection from insects and disease – on private lands near farming communities from offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Office locations of the B.C. Forest Service, Ministry of Forests and Lands, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are included in this brochure.

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Christmas Tree Management goal

Our goal is to get the maximum number of **high-quality** trees per hectare in the **shortest** time possible, consistent with the area's productive capacity.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to:

- space the trees so that the crowns can expand without hindrance;
- prune the trees to control crown density;
- take advantage of all existing growth, seedlings, and possible limb-trees to get maximum production over short rotations;
- practice sound harvesting techniques;
- increase stocking of insufficiently stocked areas by scarification or planting;
- consider using commercial fertilizers to shorten rotation and improve foliage color;
- protect against animal, insect, disease and fire damages; and,
- plant and/or grow most suitable species for the site.

Christmas Tree Terminology

Terms used to describe Christmas-tree components are shown in Figure 1.

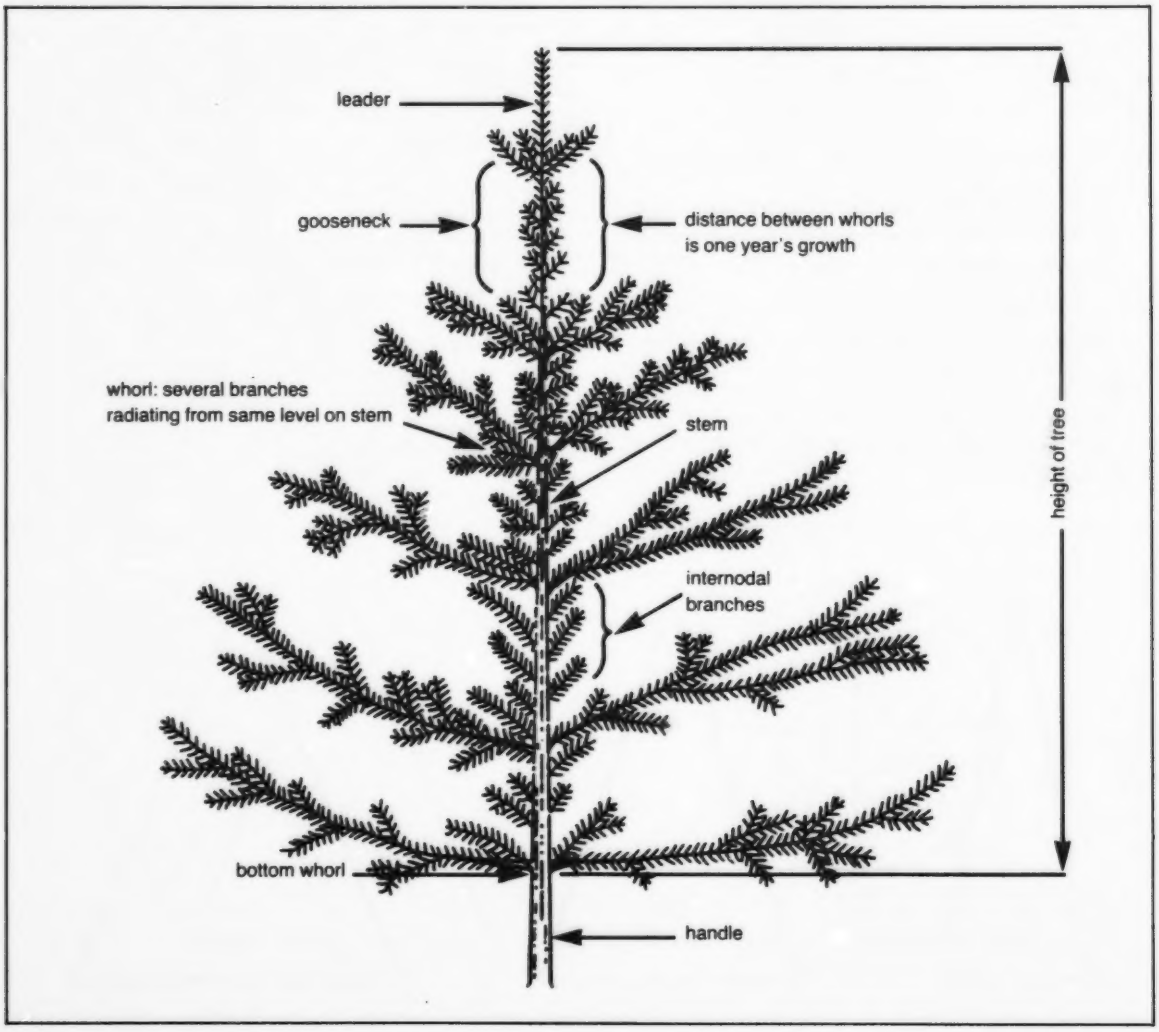


Figure 1 – Christmas Tree Terminology

Specifications for High Quality Trees

In B.C., most Christmas trees are Douglas-fir. In the U.S., balsam fir, scotch pine, other exotic pines, and spruces are competitors that are used extensively.

Christmas tree quality is judged by appearance, density, form, vigor, taper, balance, foliage condition, cleanliness, freshness, and size. All are important criteria.

Density

Density refers to the amount of foliage.

Trees have more foliage if their growth rate consistently averages 15 centimetres (six inches) between whorls, especially towards the top. Faster-growing trees have less foliage.

Foliage density depends on: the number and size of branches within the whorl; the distance between whorls; the number and arrangement of branchlets on each branch; the extent of internodal branching needle arrangement; and, the needle length.

Density is rated on how well the foliage covers the branches' wood and the tree's stem, and is classified as heavy, medium, light, and open density.

- In **heavy density** the woody bases of the branches and the stem are hidden because of the distance between the whorls, the development and arrangement of lateral branches, the production of adventitious twigs and branches, and the length and arrangement of needles.
- In **medium density** most of the stem is hidden. The stem may be seen, but not distinctly visible through most of its length.
- In **light density** the branches' wood is reasonably covered but the stem is visible through most of its length, but it is not entirely exposed.
- In **open density** the stem is clearly visible throughout its length and the branches' woody bases are visible. Trees with open density are culls.

Form

Form is the outline of the tree related to taper and regularity of shape or balance. The more regular the shape, the better the quality.

A "well-trimmed" tree – trimmed of all barren branches below the first whorl of branches, with the butt of the trunk smoothly cut and branches sheared to obtain a cone shape – is considered a high-quality tree.

Taper

Taper is the relationship of the tree's width to its height.

Normally, the taper of a Douglas-fir and a spruce are cone-shaped while the taper of a pine is like a teardrop.

In pines, the bottom whorl of branches may be shorter than the whorl of branches one or two whorls higher. Unless excessive, this condition is considered a pine's normal characteristic.

Taper is judged by the general shape of a tree on its best side. The degrees of taper are indicated by the terms 'candlestick,' 'flaring,' and 'normal' (see Figure 2).

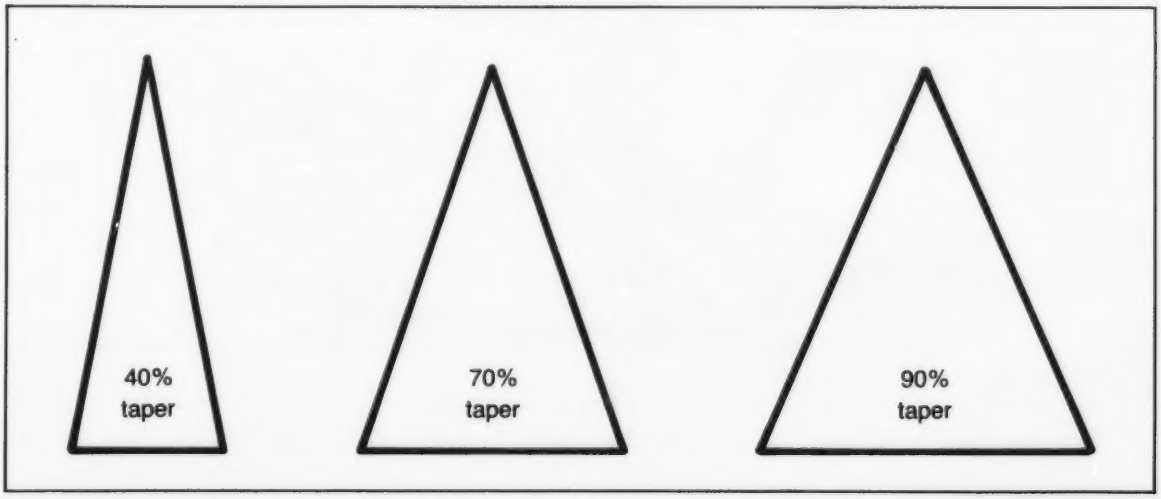


Figure 2 – Christmas Tree Taper

less than 40 per cent:	Candlestick
between 40 to 70 per cent:	Normal (fir, spruce, and genera other than pine)
between 40 to 90 per cent:	Normal (pine)
more than 70 per cent:	Flaring (fir, spruce, and genera other than pine)
more than 90 per cent:	Flaring (pine)

- **Candlestick taper:** regardless of species, a slender tree with its base-width less than 40 per cent of its height. Example: a 1.80-metre (six-foot) tree with a base less than .75 metre (two-and-a-half feet).
- **Normal taper:** in fir and spruce, when the base-width is from 40 to 70 per cent of the height. Example: a 1.80-metre (six-foot) tree would have normal taper if the width of the base was between .75 metre (two-and-a-half feet) and 1.25 metres (four feet).
- **Flaring taper:** in fir and spruce, when the tree's general shape on its best side forms a cone and the base is more than 70 per cent of its height. Example: a 1.80-metre (six-foot) tree with a base wider than 1.25 metres (four feet).

Balance

To assess balance, a tree is divided into sections.

There are four quarters or faces, and three segments consisting of the bottom, middle, and the top branches (see Figure 3).

A tree's overall structure is considered for balance.

The most desirable tree has each quarter, or face, full and well-developed.

A defective face may be due to a distinct gap, long branches, or a noticeably uneven density in the bottom, the middle, or the top segment of a tree.

A tree's overall structure may be well-balanced even though whorls may be incomplete and branches irregular.

The practical application of balance might be stated in relation to the tree's eventual setting: a tree to be displayed at the centre of a room must be well-balanced on all four quarters; one to be placed against a wall could have one faulty quarter; while one to be placed in a corner could have two adjacent quarters defective.

Foliage Condition

Foliage condition includes freshness, cleanliness, health, and color.

To prevent foliage from drying out, trees should not be cut too early.

Under certain conditions, there may be a considerable amount of moss lichens, vines, or other foreign material present. When this is noticeable by casual examination, the foliage is not considered clean.

The overall color in evergreens varies. Generally, the color should be fairly dark green, with some sheen, and free from any noticeable yellowing or browning, which might result in abnormal shedding.

Healthy foliage has a thrifty, fresh, and natural appearance.

An unhealthy condition exists where there is a loss of natural color, shedding of needles, abnormal curling of needles, or presence of galls and dead twigs.

Keep damage to foliage to a minimum to secure high-quality trees.

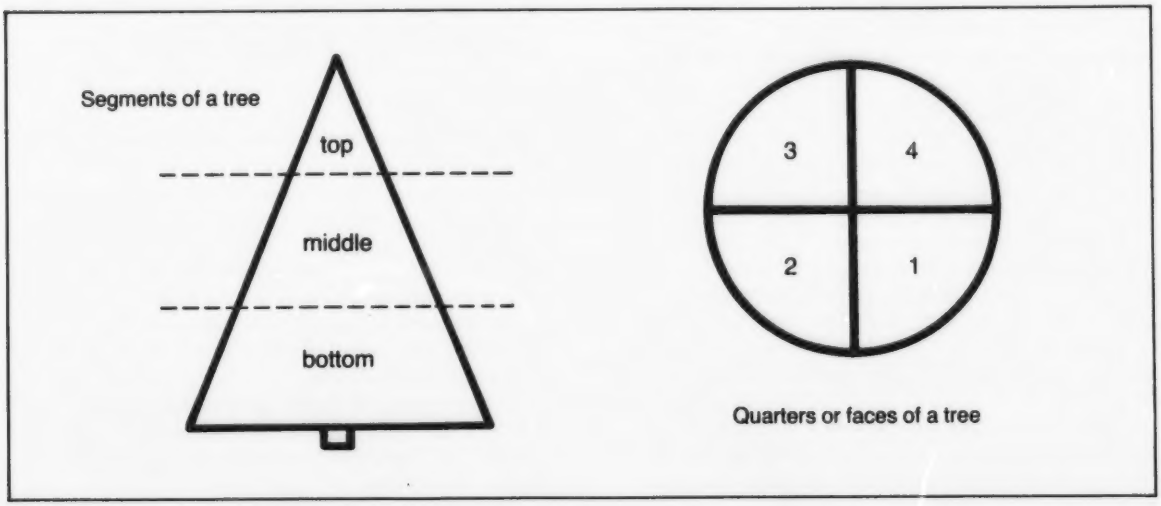


Figure 3 – Christmas Tree Balance

Contact the local office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for fertilizer and control of insect and disease on Christmas-tree culture.

Standard Sizes

Sizes generally accepted as standard by the industry are:

Size	Range	Number per Bale
.60 m (2 ft.)	.60 m (2 ft.) to 1.00 m (3 ft.)	8
1.20 m (4 ft.)	1.00 m (3 ft.) to 1.50 m (5 ft.)	6
1.80 m (6 ft.)	1.50 m (5 ft.) to 2.10 m (7 ft.)	4
2.50 m (8 ft.)	2.10 m (7 ft.) to 2.75 m (9 ft.)	3
3.00 m (10 ft.)	2.75 m (9 ft.) to 3.35 m (11 ft.)	2
3.65 m (12 ft.) and over	3.35 m (11 ft.) and over	1

Measure the height from the **base of the first whorl**, or group of branches, to the top of the top whorl. The tree's top is the point reached by the longest branch in the top whorl when it is bent upwards.

In **spiked tops**, the tree's top is the point reached by the longest branch in the top whorl when it is bent upwards.

Do not include the **handle**, or butt end of the cut tree below the first whorl, in the height measurement. It is usually 25 centimetres (nine inches) long, for trees up to 1.80 metres (six feet), and five extra centimetres (two inches) for each additional 30 centimetres (one foot).

Spacing of Trees on 'Wild Land'

Since the density of branches and foliage is directly related to the amount of light received by all parts of the crown, any interlacing of branches from adjacent trees is likely to depreciate the tree's value.

Therefore, thin and space the thickets so that a tree's four sides will receive light, without interference, for **the full period of its growth**, or until further thinnings or croppings are planned.

Theoretically, the space between trees should equal three-quarters of the height of the tree to be grown.

Calculate the tree's height as being the size of the final Christmas tree desired, plus the handle, plus a stump-height sufficient to leave branches for a future limb-tree. (see Figure 4).

Since it is desirable and faster to grow Christmas trees as limb-trees from stumps, make the **stump's height** such that enough healthy limbs (three to four branches in most cases) are left to keep the stump alive.

At an average spacing of two metres (six feet), a well-stocked area will grow 3,000 trees per hectare. A two-and-a-half-metre (eight-foot) spacing will produce 1,500 trees per hectare. A well-stocked average would be 2,500 trees per hectare. To calculate the potential annual cut from an area, it is necessary to assume a rate-of-growth.

Rate of Growth

The specifications for a good-quality Christmas tree indicate that a space of 15 centimetres (six inches) between whorls is a fair average. Thus it will take about two years to grow each 30 centimetres (a foot) of tree height.

However, during the first few years, growth of seedlings is usually slow and it may take five to 10 or more years for a seedling to become well established.

Therefore, it is advantageous to produce limb-trees.

However, provide rate-of-growth calculations for the replacement of limb-trees, and other hazards. This will necessitate growing a certain percentage of trees from seedlings.

Recognize, too, that trees of all sizes will be cut and, consequently, the rotation, or period required to renew each crop of trees, must be an average of all these factors.

A 20-year rotation appears to be a fairly conservative average.

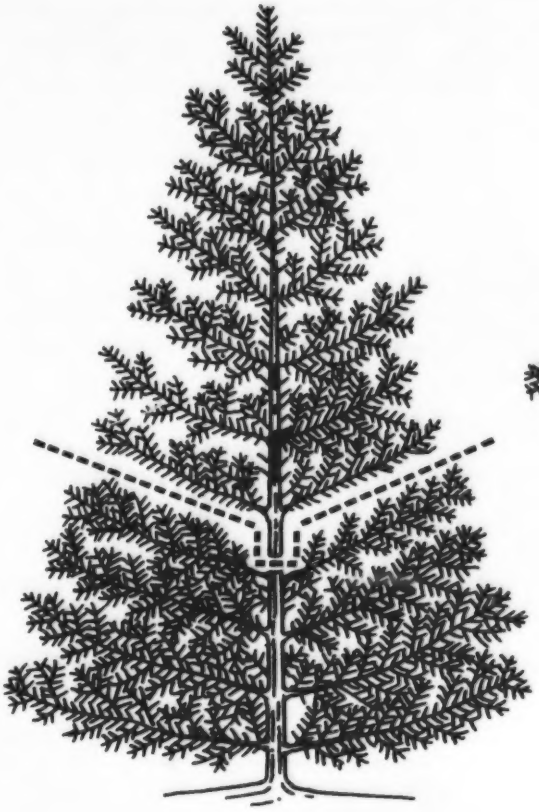
Annual Yield Per Hectare

You can calculate, from the above data, that a fairly well-stocked hectare of Christmas trees, spaced at random and averaging about 2,500 trees per hectare, could produce a sustained annual yield of 125 trees per hectare.

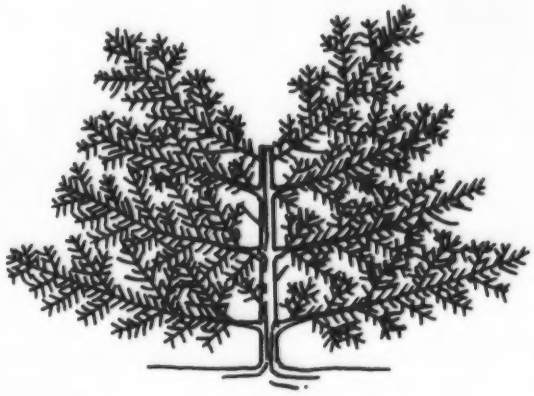
Reduce the figure to provide for roads, unproductive areas, over-crowded thickets, and variation in tree form.

If 30 per cent of these 2,500 trees can be harvested over a 20-year period, then the annual yield of a Christmas-tree area would be about 40 trees per hectare.

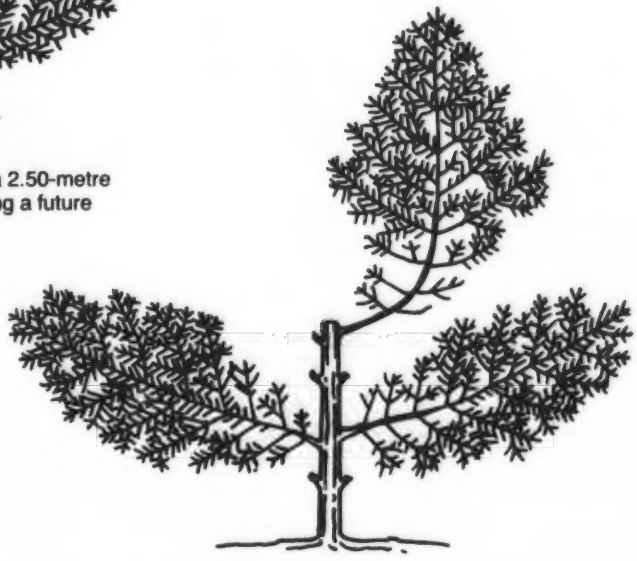
Shearing may increase the yield as well as tree quality.



A. A 3.30-metre (11-foot) tree producing a 2.50-metre (eight-foot) Christmas tree and providing a future limb tree.



B. About one year later



C. About five years later. Side branches on limb-tree branch from part of future tree. Three or four lower branches should be left on stump.

Figure 4. Christmas Tree and Limb-tree.

Cultural Practices in Natural Stands

Every job done to improve the number and quality of Christmas trees is a cultural practice.

Farming Christmas trees consists generally of removing vegetative competition and building quality into the trees by systematic thinning, pruning, shearing and use.

A Christmas-tree grower will practice some or all of them if the grower stays in the business long, whether the grower manages wild-tree lands or establishes a plantation.

Wild-tree lands vary more in composition than plantations, and therefore vary in their needs for cultural practices.

They usually contain trees of different ages, including seedlings, saplings, and poles. The trees grow singly or in dense patches. Some spots may be barren of trees.

The light chain saw, axe, machete, hand pruners, hedge shears, shearing knife, brush hooks and high hooks are the tools commonly used in cultural practices.

Vegetation Management

Vegetation management is used in Christmas-tree farming to reduce brush competition.

Bushy, well-formed, well-colored trees can only develop where there is enough room to grow in all directions.

Trees grown in hardwood brush usually have lower branches that need to be pruned off to a point above the brush to make good trees.

Keeping down the low brush allows trees to develop uniformly and close to the ground. It also allows for natural re-seeding and faster growth, since the tree does not need to grow through and out of the brush.

Hardwood brush is most persistent where the soil is fertile.

All undesirable hardwood growth in the Christmas tree area should be cut down.

The cut trees should be stripped of branches so that they will lie close to the ground and rot quickly.

Dead trees with limbs make it difficult to get around the area and also deform small Christmas trees that may be growing nearby.

Thinning

Thinning is undertaken in Christmas-tree farming to eliminate detrimental branch competition. This occurs in thickets, small clumps of trees, and where Christmas trees are spaced too closely, thus interfering with each other's growth.

For instance, when two trees grow too closely together and their branches overlap, those branches do not grow as fast as branches on the open side.

One tree must be cut down, or there will be two flatsided trees.

Cutting one or two trees in a small clump is not a problem. Appraising which tree will produce the best Christmas tree quickest and also provide a good limb-tree is, and here common sense must be the guide.

In a densely stocked natural stand, harvest in the first cutting as many saleable trees as possible. If the remaining trees are still crowded, enough other trees should be cut to get ample space for growth.

Thick, even-aged stands must be thinned heavily to favor the trees selected for harvest. In stands where trees range from seedlings to 3.5 metres (12 feet), and include several age classes, the grower may be able to farm the trees on two levels.

Prune the large trees from the bottom up until the top remaining will make a Christmas tree. The seedlings underneath will then get more light. Thin and shape the low-level trees as necessary.

Most growers leave several tall trees as wind buffers and seed source for future crops. Leave at least seven-to-10 well-spaced trees per hectare and preferably 10 trees per hectare, when relying on natural seeding to reproduce crop.

Except for the seed trees, most growers limit tree size to not more than 3.5 metres (12 feet). The size depends on the market. The most popular tree sizes are from 1.5 metres (five feet) to 2.5 metres (eight feet).

Beginners almost always keep too many trees. At Christmas tree size, not more than 3,000 well-spaced trees per hectare can grow unhampered.

The room needed for each tree to develop to Christmas tree size without interference from adjoining trees should be visualized.

The excess trees should be cut out so that the remaining trees have ample room to grow in all directions. An average spacing of about two metres is good between trees of near marketable size.

The thinning of thickets may present additional problems, especially if the trees are already of fair size and the lower limbs are either dead, or dying.
Some of these problems are:

Heavy Thinning

Although trees can adjust themselves to changes in environment, there is a limit to their recuperative powers.

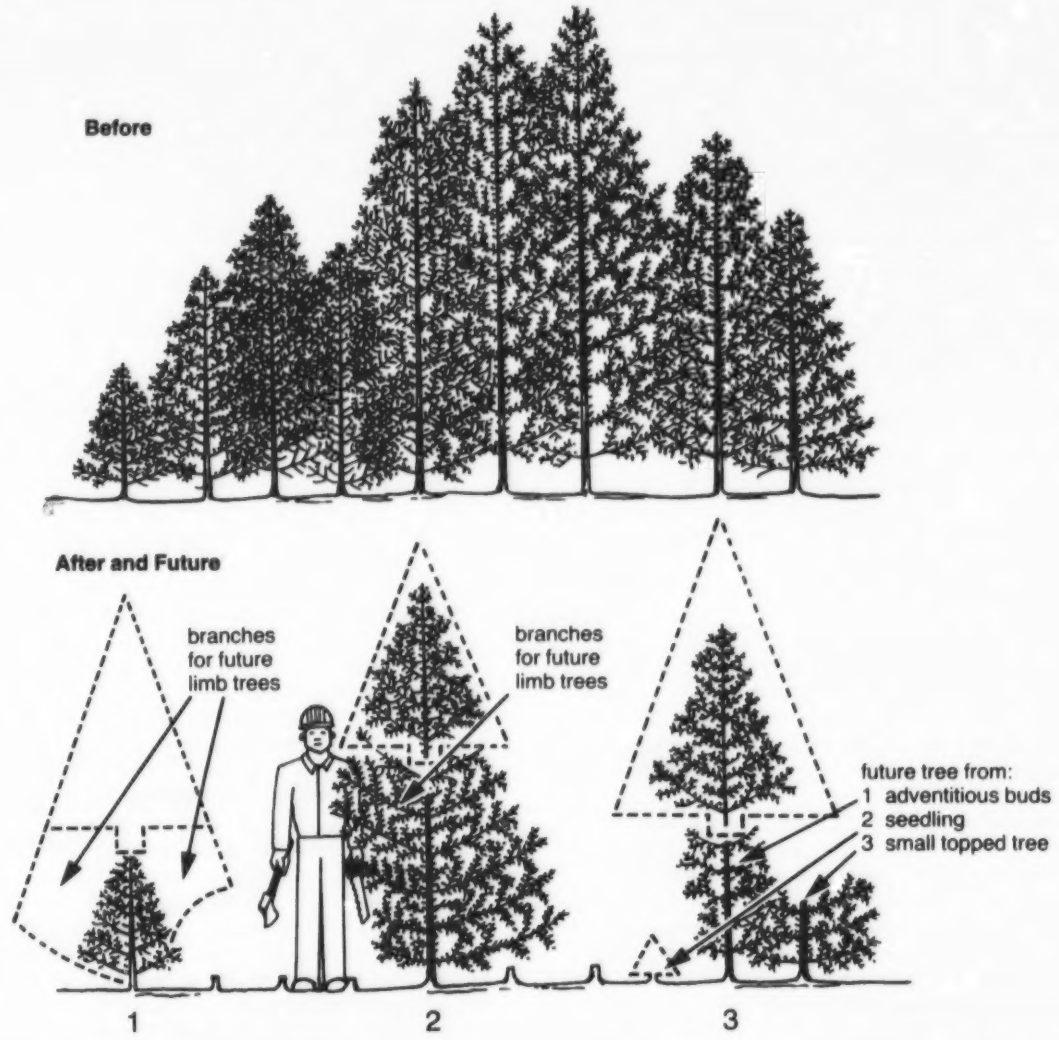
In dense thickets, the removal in one operation of sufficient trees to obtain good spacing for Christmas tree production may have a drastic effect.

The residual stand may suffer from "shock" which will prevent or delay normal growth and cause changes in the branch-growth detrimental to the future tree-form; or the stand may suffer snowbreak or similar damage due to the exposure and the lack of "group support."

The rate at which thinnings can be carried out is not definite, but it is fairly certain it should not exceed 30 to 40 per cent of crown-density at any one time.

Topping trees, designated to be removed later, may reduce their interference with the potential Christmas trees.

Apply fertilizer as a follow-up to the thinning program.



Tree No. 1 can be left to grow to any size and has a good lower branch system to provide future limb-trees.

Tree No. 2 is fairly tall but is free to grow taller without shading adjacent trees. Enough lower branches should be preserved to keep tree alive while a limb-tree is forming.

Tree No. 3 illustrates three ways of assuring a continuous crop: 1. from adventitious buds that may sprout from the exposed stem; 2. from a planted or natural seedling; 3. from a limb-tree from the small topped tree growing nearby.

Figure 5 – Harvesting Christmas Trees

Slash Disposal

Thinning operations result in an accumulation of slash. This has to be disposed to reduce the fire hazard and to maintain an orderly and sanitary condition.

Dispose the slash to the satisfaction of the local forest officer.

A burning permit from the B.C. Forest Service is required if burning is contemplated. Slashing the limbs and tops so that they lie close to the ground allows the nitrogen to be recycled and returned to the site.

In light thinning, requirements may be met by simply lopping and scattering the thinnings so that they lie close to the ground and rot fairly quickly.

Where the slash is heavy, it may be necessary to pile it in tight piles which will remain moist for a good part of the year and, therefore, rot more quickly. It may be necessary to pile and burn in the openings although this is costly and is often dangerous.

Avoid heavy slash by thinning over a period of years and, especially, by thinning the stands while they are small.

Assuring a Continuous Crop

In most cases, trees retained in a thinning operation are selected because of their form.

However, to assure a continuous crop, consider a tree's potential as a future limb-tree.

Small limbs that have been partially suppressed may regain vitality after the thinning operation.

In tall, dense thickets, where natural pruning has taken place and healthy lower limbs are lacking, adventitious buds may develop along the stem. These buds, which sprout from the stem of most hardwoods, occasionally occur on young fir trees suddenly exposed to light by thinning.

Their erratic occurrence is not dependable, but when they do occur two or three years after thinning, they may provide good potential limb-trees.

Occasionally, seedlings and small trees present under the general crown of the thickets can be preserved from damage during the thinning and allowed to develop.

Pruning

Pruning live limbs from trees promotes growth in the remaining branches. It also improves shape and balance and corrects defects and excessive growth.

The height-growth is not increased hence the growth vigor is expended in the lateral-branches which increases the density of the foliage.

Excessive pruning is detrimental for the same reason as excessive thinning.

It is necessary to maintain a reasonable balance between crown and roots, as one is dependent on the other to maintain photosynthesis.

After thinning, many trees will be lopsided due to dead or partly defoliated branches on one or more sides. Since a Christmas tree must be symmetrical, the branches opposing the dead ones are of no use and should be pruned except where they may be desirable as a future limb-tree.

Pruning is the removal of unwanted branches below a selected good base whorl and has the following effects:

- it reduces growth rate when more than one-third of the live crown is removed – removal of more than this amount will usually result in serious slowdown of growth and perhaps yellowing of the foliage for a year or longer;
- it brings the tree up out of the bushy undergrowth and into sharper focus;
- it strengthens branch structure and increases needle density;
- it creates a smooth, clean, knot-free handle;

When pruning, select a base whorl with four or more strong, evenly spaced branches. This is usually the first good whorl above the general level of the ferns and other brushy ground cover – about 30 to 50 centimetres from the ground.

Remove all unwanted branches below the whorl with a double-edged hand pruner, short-handled pruning saw, or short machete.

Delay pruning until not more than 25 per cent of the total branches on the tree will be cut off. This will prevent excessive shock which causes delay in tree development.

Pruning useless one-sided branches at the handle will help intensify the top foliage and give light to future limb-tree branches below.

Although only one limb-tree should be grown per tree, preserve two to four or more healthy lower branches for that purpose.

Select these limbs low on the trunk with at least one, if possible, on the north side. It has been noticed that the north limbs turn upwards quicker and straighter after the tree has been topped, hence more of the original branch can be used as the future Christmas tree.

Do not prune the live stumps until they have overcome the initial shock (two or three years' duration).

After this time, a branch of the top whorl usually will have indicated the future tree. When thus established, prune the stump where there is competition for growing space.

During a five-year period, all stumps which were cut a certain year should now have developed into "limb trees" and the stumps should have been pruned. (see Figures 4 and 6).

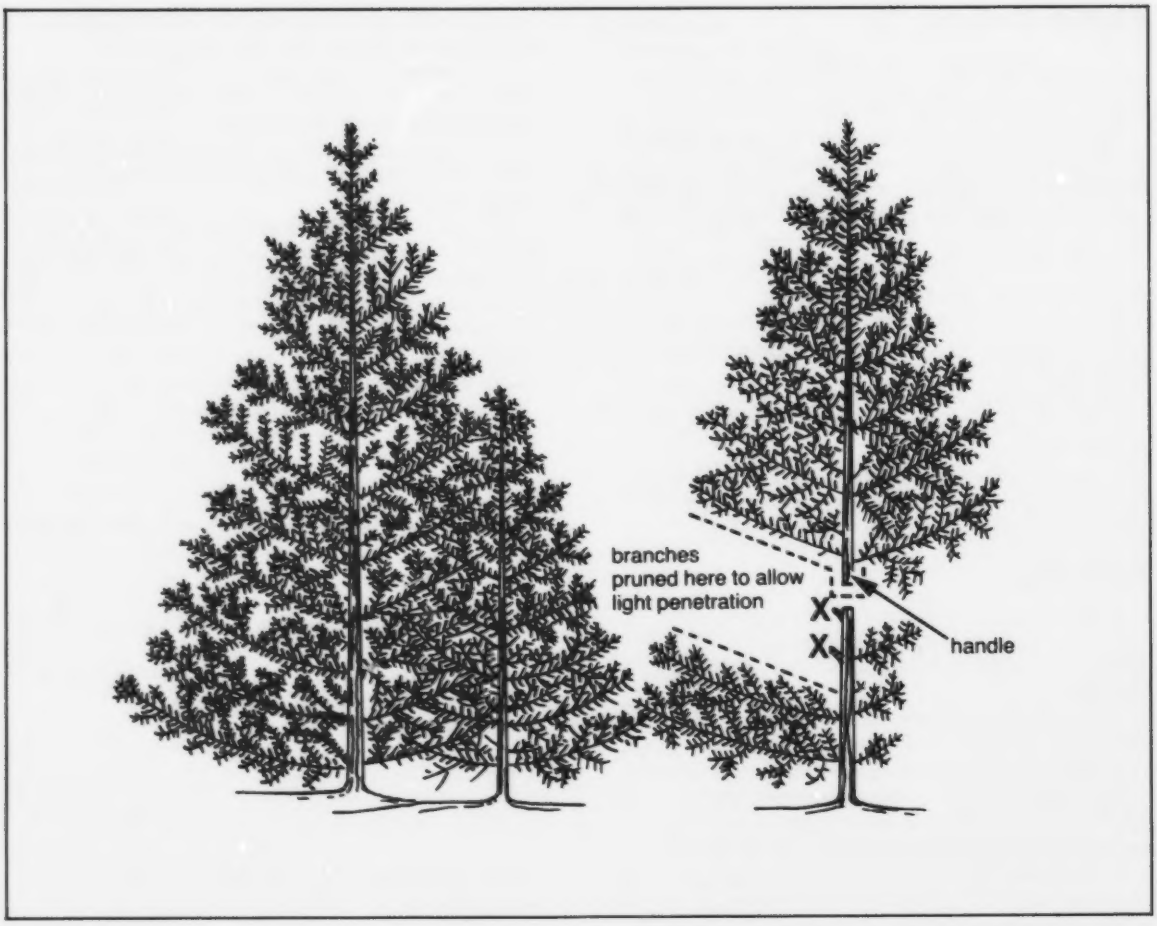


Figure 6 – Pruning

Shearing

It is the term used for the pruning done on the current year's growth before that growth is completed. This gives the tree a chance to produce a new bud near the sheared branch ends.

Shearing and shaping will improve quality and make many otherwise cull trees saleable.

Shear and shape Christmas trees to remove:

- multiple leaders and branch deformities; and,
- lower branches to form a handle.

Shearing and shaping increase density by forcing growth of internodal branches, gives you complete control over the shape of the tree, prevents excessive shock, and produces more saleable trees per hectare by salvaging trees that would not otherwise be saleable.

Use either hedge shears or a shearing knife and a hand-pruner for hard-to-get places. A few seconds work with a hand-pruner on difficult terminal whorls will give the tree a professional sheared look.

Shear Douglas-firs during late summer or the dormant season.

Shear a tree when its leader growth exceeds 35 to 45 centimetres. Trim the leader back to good proportion just above an internodal bud. At the same time, shear the side branches back to form a perfect 50 per cent cone (about twice as high as wide). Repeat this process each year until the tree is ready for harvest.

Unlike firs, shear pines only during the succulent season. Shear when needles on the new shoots are about half as long as the last year's needles, or as soon as the buds are formed for the next season's growth. About 60 days after succulent shearing, the cut leader and branch tips will form new buds for next year's growth. This budding characteristic makes pines the easiest of all trees to shape, if the shearing is done at the right time.

Stump Culture

Stump culture is the practice of allowing a whorl of limbs to remain on the stump of a cut tree so that a new tree will develop.

The stump should be as close to the ground as possible. Cut back the branch whorl at least half its length to encourage sprout formation on the stump. Such sprouts grow faster than an upturned branch.

Select the strongest, best located sprout for the new tree. It will develop earlier.

Remove the other branches and surplus sprouts gradually over a couple of years as a safeguard.

Stump culture is most practical, especially on dry sites, where trees are scattered and natural reproduction is limited.

A big advantage of stump culture is that there is a strong established root system to support the second tree.

Scarring

When trees grow too fast, their growth rate can be slowed by scarring: intentionally removing a strip of bark on the stem below the handle.

The percentage of the bark's circumference removed determines the degree of shock to the tree and influences its growth rate.

Scarring is used to slow excessive growth rates of previously pruned true firs or natural Douglas-fir, where shearing is not considered.

Christmas Tree Sites

Through the years, the Christmas-tree industry has gradually concentrated itself in certain regions of the province.

It has done so, not because young Douglas-fir trees could be found in these regions, but because the climate was favorable and the quality of the trees was good.

The **climate** is especially important to the cutting of Christmas trees for the large export market.

Early frosts and cold weather are required not only to "set" the needles and preserve the cut trees, but also to allow an earlier cutting season and permit ample time for the trees to reach their distant retail markets.

This is one of the reasons most of the Christmas trees are cut in the interior.

Many interior **growing** sites are low-quality forest land suited to the slow growth required for good Christmas trees. This is due, in part, to the colder and drier climate.

A cold climate tends to have a shorter growing season and a dry climate limits the available moisture and hence the rate-of-growth.

This latter factor is the reason the Christmas-tree industry is mostly concentrated in the drier **fir-belt** regions of the interior.

Christmas trees are a profitable forest crop on those sites that will not produce other timber products.

On good sites, the distance between whorls becomes too great and the trees are spindly and lack density unless sheared.

The site-index values of forest sites can therefore be used as **criteria for Christmas-tree sites**. Thus, site index – Fir - 15 – would be the ideal site since it expresses the growing rate as being 15 metres (50 feet) at 100 years, which equals 15 centimetres (six inches) between whorls.

For more information on Christmas tree culture, contact the:
Timber Policy Branch
Ministry of Forests and Lands
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
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Office locations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Victoria
808 Douglas Street
V8W 2Z7
Phone 387-5121

Abbotsford
33780 Laurel Street
V2S 1X4
Phone 852-5211

Agriculture and Food Centre
32916 Marshall Road
V2S 1K2
Phone 852-5350

Engineering Branch
33832 South Fraser Way
V2S 2C5
Phone 852-5363

Veterinary Laboratory
1874 Gladwin Road
V2S 4N8
Phone 852-5350

Chilliwack
5 - 8635 Young Road South
V2P 4P3
Phone 795-8395

Cloverdale
17720 - 57th Avenue
Surrey V3S 4P9
Phone 576-2911

Courtenay
209 - 420 Cumberland Road
V9N 5M6
Phone 334-1239

Cranbrook
202 - 135 10th Avenue South
V1C 2N1
Phone 426-1535

Creston
Agriculture Canada Building
456 Northwest Boulevard
V0B 1G0
Phone 428-3255

Tree Fruit Information
Phone 428-4669

Vegetable Market Information
Phone 428-2610

Farm Weather Service
Phone 428-3593

Dawson Creek
1201 - 103rd Avenue
V1G 4J2
Phone 784-2225

Weather Information
Phone 785-4304

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162 Oriole Road
V2C 4N7
Phone 828-4552

Kelowna
Soil, Feed, Tissue Testing Lab.
1873 Spall Road
V1Y 4R2
Phone 861-7211

Information
Phone 860-3287

Oliver
Court House, Box 940
V0M 1T0
Phone 498-6235

Oliver Horticulture Information
Phone 498-3011

Keremeos Horticulture Information
Phone 499-5272

Penticton
Penticton/Naramata
Horticulture Information
Phone 493-3366

Prince George
Experimental Farm Site
R.R. No. 8
V2N 4M6
Phone 565-6466

Quesnel
101 - 350 Barlow Avenue
V2J 2C1
Phone 992-4241

Salmon Arm
Samara Building, Box 639
V0E 2T0
Phone 832-1630

Sidney
Saanichton Research Station
8801 East Saanich Road
V8L 1H3
Phone 656-0941

Smithers
Government Building, Bag 5000
V0J 2N0
Phone 847-7246

Summerland
Research Station
Box 639, Penticton
V2A 6P1
Phone 494-0401

Horticulture Information
Phone 494-1345

Vancouver
3705 Willingdon Avenue
Dairy Lab.
Burnaby
V5O 3H3
Phone 660-5499

Vanderhoof
Church Avenue, Box 987
V0J 3A0
Phone 567-2111

Vernon
4607 - 23rd Street
V1T 4K7
Phone 549-5580

Market Service Information
Phone 542-1477

Williams Lake
540 Borland Street
V2G 1R8
Phone 398-4500

Office locations of the Ministry of Forests and Lands

Vancouver Forest Region
4595 Canada Way
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 4L9
Phone: 660-7500

Campbell River Forest District
370 South Dogwood Street
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 6Y7
Phone: 286-3282

Maple Ridge Forest District
20450 Dewdney Trunk Road
Maple Ridge, B.C.
V2X 3E3
Phone: 465-7161

Chilliwack Forest District
P.O. Box 159
9850 South McGrath Road
Rosedale, B.C.
V0X 1X0
Phone: 794-3361

Squamish Forest District
P.O. Box 1970
42000 Loggers Lane
Squamish, B.C.
V0N 3G0
Phone: 898-9671

Duncan Forest District
7233 Trans Canada Hwy.
R.R. #4, Box 689
Duncan, B.C.
V9L 3Y1
Phone: 746-5123

Mid-Coast Forest District
Sawmill Road, P.O. Box 190
Hagensborg, B.C.
V0T 1H0
Phone: 982-2621

Port Alberni Forest District
4227 - 6th Avenue
Port Alberni, B.C.
V9Y 4N1
Phone: 724-9205

Port McNeill Forest District
P.O. Box 7000
2291 Mine Road
Port McNeill, B.C.
V0N 2R0
Phone: 956-4416

Powell River Forest District
7077 Duncan Street
Powell River, B.C.
V8A 1W1
Phone: 485-9831

Queen Charlotte Islands Forest District
P.O. Box 39, Corner 2nd St. and 3rd Avenue
Queen Charlotte City, B.C.
V0T 1S0
Phone: 559-8447

Sechelt Forest District
P.O. Box 4000, 1975 Field Road
Sechelt, B.C.
V0N 3A0
Phone: 885-5174

Prince Rupert Forest Region
Bag 5000, 3726 Alfred Street
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-7545

Bulkley Forest District
Provincial Government Building
Bag Service 6000
2nd Floor, 3793 Alfred Avenue
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-7555

Lakes Forest District
P.O. Box 269, 33 - 3rd Avenue
Burns Lake, B.C.
V0J 1E0
Phone: 692-7515

Kispiox Forest District
P.O. Box 215, West Hwy. 62
Hazelton, B.C.
V0J 1Y0
Phone: 842-6581

North Coast Forest District
125 Market Place
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1B9
Phone: 627-0460

Cassiar Forest District
General Delivery, Hwy. 37
Dease Lake, B.C.
V0C 1L0
Phone: 771-4211

Kalum Forest District
310 - 4722 Lakelse Avenue
Terrace, B.C.
V8G 1R6
Phone: 638-3290

Morice Forest District
Bag 2000, 3429 - 10th Street
Houston, B.C.
V0J 1Z0
Phone: 845-7712

Prince George Forest Region
1011 - 4th Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3H9
Phone: 565-6100

Fort St. John Forest District
10716 - 100th Avenue
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 1Z3
Phone: 787-3302

McBride Forest District
P.O. Box 40, 300 Robson Square
McBride, B.C.
V0J 2E0
Phone: 569-2265

Fort St. James Forest District
P.O. Box 100, Stones Bay Road
Fort St. James, B.C.
V0J 1P0
Phone: 996-7131

Prince George East Forest District
4055 - 15th Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 1A5
Phone: 562-4121

Vanderhoof Forest District
P.O. Box 190, Spruce Street
Vanderhoof, B.C.
V0J 3A0
Phone: 567-6363

Kamloops Forest Region
515 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2T7
Phone: 828-4131

Lillooet Forest District
Bag Service 700
Lillooet, B.C.
V0K 1V0
Phone: 256-7531

Kamloops Forest District
1255 Dalhousie Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 5Z5
Phone: 372-5832

Dawson Creek Forest District
9000 - 17th Street
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 4A4
Phone: 784-2350

Fort Nelson Forest District
R.R. #1, Mile 301, Alaska Hwy.
Fort Nelson, B.C.
V0C 1R0
Phone: 774-3936

Mackenzie Forest District
P.O. Box 10, 120 Mackenzie Blvd.
Mackenzie, B.C.
V0J 2C0
Phone: 997-3310

Prince George West Forest District
1600 - 3rd Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3G6
Phone: 565-6295

Clearwater Forest District
P.O. Box 6201, R.R. #1
Clearwater, B.C.
V0E 1N0
Phone: 674-2265

Penticton Forest District
102 Industrial Place
Penticton, B.C.
V2A 7C8
Phone: 492-8721

Merritt Forest District
P.O. Box 609
Merritt, B.C.
V0K 2B0
Phone: 378-9311

Vernon Forest District
2501 - 14th Avenue
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 8Z1
Phone: 542-0264

Nelson Forest Region
518 Lake Street
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 4C6
Phone: 354-6203

Arrow Forest District
845 Columbia Avenue
Castlegar, B.C.
V1N 1H3
Phone: 365-2131

Invermere Forest District
Box 189, 406 - 7th Avenue
Invermere, B.C.
V0A 1K0
Phone: 342-9257

Kootenay Lake Forest District
R.R. #1, Ridgewood Road
Nelson, B.C.
V1L 5P4
Phone: 825-4415

Golden Forest District
Box 1380, Upper Golden-Donald Road
Golden, B.C.
V0A 1H0
Phone: 344-5991

Cariboo Forest Region
540 Borland Street
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 1R8
Phone: 398-4389

Salmon Arm Forest District
P.O. Box 340
Salmon Arm, B.C.
V0E 2T0
Phone: 832-7153

Boundary Forest District
P.O. Box 2650, Sagamore Avenue
Grand Forks, B.C.
V0H 1H0
Phone: 442-5411

Revelstoke Forest District
Box 470, 1761 Big Eddy Road
Revelstoke, B.C.
V0E 2S0
Phone: 837-7611

Cranbrook Forest District
1902 Theatre Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4H4
Phone: 426-3391

Chilcotin Forest District
Stum Lake Road
Alexis Creek, B.C.
V0L 1A0
Phone: 394-4215

Horsefly Forest District
Box 69, Boswell Street
Horsefly, B.C.
V0L 1L0
Phone: 620-3417

Williams Lake Forest District
385 Barnard Street
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 1G2
Phone: 398-4341

100 Mile House Forest District
Box 129, 300 South Cariboo Hwy.
100 Mile House, B.C.
V0K 2E0
Phone: 395-3812

Quesnel Forest District
322 Johnston Avenue
Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 3M5
Phone: 992-4243